FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11, 1844. [NO. 1436.]

PRINTED WEEKLY
BY E. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

[illegible]

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

JAMES KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED, by the last arrivals from the North,

130 PACKAGES DRY GOODS, AND 43 PACKAGES *Boots and Shoes.*

All of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, [illegible]

[illegible] 35tf

DAVID SHAW

HAS [illegible]

[illegible]

WANTED.—COTTON [illegible]

WANTED to sell, a second- [illegible]

FOR SALE, 50 bushels Rye. [illegible]

SPLENDID LOTTERIES.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY.

[illegible]

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY.

[illegible]

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,* Washington City, D. C.

Call at the WAGON YARD [illegible]

Hats, Boots and Shoes, HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Crockery and Groceries.

Forwarding and Commission House in Wilmington, N. C.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the Fair Ground, near Laurel Hill, Richmond county, on the night of the 15th inst., a yellow or clay-bank HORSE, with black mane and tail, hind feet white to the ancle or pastern joints, five years old, about five feet high. Said Horse had on an old fashioned old saddle, with a very high pummel, and very broad behind; also a bridle, and sheep skin under the saddle. I will give a reward of Ten Dollars for the horse and thief, (if stolen,) or Five Dollars for the recovery of the horse alone, and pay all reasonable expenses.

JAMES CADDELL.

Moore County, Nov. 21, 1844. 35-3w

MORE NEW GOODS.

E. J. LILLY is now receiving an additional supply of SEASONABLE GOODS, among which may be found—

Cassimeres, Crapes-de-Lains, fig'd Velvets, Alpacas, handsome Prints, fine and common Cloths and Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Flannels, bl'd and brown Shirtings, Shawls, Gymps, fur and wool Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Shoes, Blankets; with many other Goods, which will be sold at the lowest market prices.

November 26, 1844. 34-4w

N. B. All persons indebted to the late firm of H. & E. J. LILLY, will confer a favor by calling and settling their Notes and Accounts between this and the 1st of January.

E. J. LILLY.

Just Received and for Sale,

50 BOXES CHEESE,
5 ditto Thomas's Virgin Gail-leaf Chewing TOBACCO,
5 boxes Starch,
4 dozen Demijohns.

C. LUTTERLOH.

Nov. 25, 1844. 34-3w



OLD FRENCH BRANDY.

A FEW Demijohns OLD FRENCH BRANDY, (Otard Brand.)
A few Demijohns OLD JAMAICA RUM, just received and for sale by

C. LUTTERLOH.

Nov. 25. 34-3w

NEW GOODS.

WM. MARSH is now receiving his STOCK of NEW GOODS, consisting of

DRY GOODS, HATS AND CAPS,

[illegible] of Shoes, (assorted,) Cutlery, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery,

And all such articles suitable for the Country Trade. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to call and examine his Stock as he is determined to sell low for Cash. They will find him in the North West [illegible] on the Market Square, joining Messrs. Kyle [illegible]

Nov. 27, 1844. 34-3w

TEN CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY From the Subscriber, on the 6th inst., a bound Boy by the name of JOHN [illegible], between eighteen and nineteen years of age. The above reward, but no thanks, will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me, on Bear [illegible] Gold Mine, Moore county, N. C.

JOHN McLEOD.

Nov. 18, 1844. 34-3w

REMOVAL.

HALL & HALL

WOULD inform the public, that they have moved [illegible] to the Store lately occupied by Messrs. C. J. & R. M. Orrell, and known as [illegible] Buildings. Having largely increased their stock of

GROCERIES,

They are prepared to offer inducements in the way of trade that will be to the interest of purchasers generally to give them a call. Their stock will consist in part of—

40 TONS SWEDES & ENGLISH IRON,
[illegible] Cast, Blister and German Steel,
500 pieces Hollow Ware,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
40 bags Shot, assorted,
15 kegs Powder,
300 lbs. Epsom Salts,
300 lbs. Alum,
[illegible]
1 Cask S[illegible]
75 Bags R[illegible]
10 Hhds. P[illegible]
[illegible]
300 sacks L[illegible]
[illegible]

Wagon Boxes, Bellows [illegible]
Curry Combs, Back [illegible]
Hancock's Syrup [illegible]
Castor Oil, Paints, [illegible]

Oct. 29, 1844.

NEW [illegible]

34 BOXES NEW [illegible]
For sale by
JNO. [illegible]

October 1, 1844.

Also [illegible]

Their Fall Su[illegible] Hardware, C[illegible] Glass, &c. &c.

Real Estate for Sale.

WILL be sold at [illegible] 6th day of Jan[illegible] at the Court House in [illegible] following parcels of L[illegible] the Court of Equity [illegible] to-wit—

280 acres of La[illegible] Cape Fear River, near [illegible] of Jonathan Evans, J[illegible]

One-sixth of one [illegible] on the East side of Ca[illegible] Blocker land, and join[illegible] ry Coster's land.

One Lot and im[illegible] side of Hay street in F[illegible] John MacRae and Hu[illegible]

One Lot and imp[illegible] side of Hay street, oppo[illegible]

One unimproved [illegible] of Jonathan Jessup.

A credit of six month[illegible] chaser giving bond with [illegible]

AR[illegible]

Nov. 23, 1844.

Job Printing of all Kinds. Neatly [illegible]

State of North Carolina.

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1844.

[illegible]

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

In Equity,—Fall Term, 1844.

Thomas Brown and others vs. Watson Brown and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that [illegible] is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks [illegible] to appear at the next Term of this Court, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the allegations contained in the Plaintiff's bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard ex parte.

It is also Ordered by the Court, that the Clerk and Master be appointed Guardian pendente lite, for Defendants, Tempe, Polly, and Isaac Brown, who are minors.

Witness, S. C. Bruce, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Carthage, in Moore County, the Monday before the last Monday in August, A. D. 1844.

S. C. BRUCE, *C. M. E.*

Issued the 19th Nov., 1844. 34-6w

TAKEN UP,

AND entered on the Stray Book of Anson county, by B. J. Covington, a large gray HORSE, valued by two freeholders at $27.50. The owner is requested to come forward and prove property, or the Horse will be dealt with as the law directs.

J. D. SMITH, *Ranger.*

Wadesborough, Nov. 13, 1844. 34-3w

CARTHAGE MALE & FEMALE INSTITUTE.

[illegible]

RATES PER SESSION.

[illegible]

A. C. McNEILL, *Principal.*

November 27, 1844. 35-3w

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NEW GROCERY, FRUIT & CROCKERY STORE.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store on Hay street, directly opposite his old Stand, where he is now receiving a Stock of GOODS, consisting in part of Brown, Havana, Loaf, Crushed and Powdered SUGARS, Tea, Coffee, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Saleratus, Starch, Mackerel, Shad, Salmon, Pickles, Olives, Capers, Butter, Water and Soda Crackers, Cheese, Pepper Sauce, Camphor, Indigo, Cassia, Nutmegs, Citron, Mace, Sweet and Castor Oil, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Principe and Havana Cigars, Scotch, Maccoboy and Rappee Snuff, Sperm Candles, Powder and Shot, Epsom and Table Salts, Lamp Oil, Blacking, Vinegar, Madeira, Sherry and Sweet Malaga Wines, Almonds, Filberts and Madeira Nuts, Saltpetre, Sulphur, Alum, Herrings, Current and Guava Jelly, Prunes, Anchovy Sauce, Sardines, Walnut Catsup, Pickled Oysters, Cloves, Cayenne Pepper, Currants, Mustard, Sugar House Molasses, and almost every article usually called for in a Grocery Store, which he will sell as low as any one in the place, for Cash, or on approved credit. Also, *CROCKERY.*

W. PRIOR.

November 9, 1844. 33tf

JACKSON JOHNSON



HAS on hand at the Wagon Yard, FOR HIRE, HORSES AND BUGGIES.

Also,

Has a TWO-HORSE CONVEYANCE, with a view of accommodating persons wishing passage to any of the neighboring Towns. 30tf

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Fine old Port WINE,
Fine Hyson and Black TEA.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Sept. 17, 1844. 24tf

ALMANACS.

TURNER & HUGHES', and Farmers' and Planter's', for sale by

E. J. HALE.

FOR RENT.

THE DWELLING HOUSE immediately opposite William E. Wright, Esq., with the Field adjoining, commonly known as the Rectory. Apply to

JOSHUA CARMON,
Agent for the Trustees.

November 13, 1844. 33tf

MANTUA-MAKING AND MILLINERY.

MRS. E. WALTON

BEGS leave to say to her friends and the public, that she is prepared to execute orders for all kinds of Dress making and Millinery; and having visited New York the past Summer, she has made arrangements for receiving the Fashions from New York, quarterly.

Mrs. W. will carry on the Millinery and Mantua-Making at her residence on Hay Street, second door East of the Post Office.

Gentlemen's Straw and Leghorn Hats cleansed and pressed.

Fayetteville, Oct. 22, 1844. 29-3m

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A FRESH SUPPLY just received, and for sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Sept. 18, 1844.

5000 LBS. BACON, assorted, Hams, Shoulders and Sides, for sale by
JNO. H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay Street, near Post Office.

Nov'r 5, 1844. 31tf

POLITICS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The following extract from a hand bill, which was left at every house, among the poorer classes of Philadelphia City and county, on the night before the election, will [illegible]

[illegible] Pennsylvanian let your vote [illegible] DALLAS. They are the [illegible] Frelinghuysen. The former [illegible]

[illegible]

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

We have continued cause for expressing our gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for the benefits and blessings which our country, under his kind Providence, has enjoyed during the past year. Notwithstanding the exciting scenes through which we have passed, nothing has occurred to disturb the general peace, or to derange the harmony of our political system. The great moral spectacle has been exhibited of a nation, approximating in number to 20,000,000 of people, having performed the high and important function of electing their Chief Magistrate for the term of four years, without the commission of any acts of violence, or the manifestation of a spirit of insubordination to the laws. The great and inestimable right of suffrage, has been exercised by all who were invested with it, under the laws of the different States, in a spirit dictated alone by a desire, in the selection of the agent, to advance the interests of the country, and to place beyond jeopardy the institutions under which it is our happiness to live. That the deepest interest has been manifested by all our countrymen in the result of the election, is not less true, than highly creditable to them. Vast multitudes have assembled, from time to time, at various places, for the purpose of canvassing the merits and pretensions of those who were presented for their suffrages; but no armed soldiery has been necessary to restrain, within proper limits, the popular zeal, or to prevent violent outbreaks. A principle much more controlling was found in the love of order and obedience to the laws, which, with mere individual exceptions, every where possesses the American mind, and controls with an influence far more powerful than hosts of armed men. We cannot dwell upon this picture without recognising in it that deep and devoted attachment on the part of the People, to the institutions under which we live, which proclaims their perpetuity. The great objection which has always prevailed against the election, by the People, of their Chief Executive officer, has been the apprehension of tumults and disorders, which might involve in ruin the entire Government. A security against this, is found not only in the fact before alluded to, but in the additional fact, that we live under a confederacy embracing already twenty-six States, no one of which has power to control the election. The popular vote in each State is taken at the time appointed by the laws, and such vote is announced by the Electoral College, without reference to the decision of the other States. The right of suffrage, and the mode of conducting the election, are regulated by the laws of each State, and the election is distinctly federative in all its prominent features. Thus it is that, unlike what might be the results under a consolidated system, riotous procedures, should they prevail, could only affect the elections in single States, without disturbing, to any dangerous extent, the tranquility of others. The great experiment of a political confederacy—each member of which is supreme—as to all matters appertaining to its local interests, its internal peace and happiness,—while by a voluntary compact with others, it confides to the united power of all, the protection of its citizens, in matters not domestic—has been so far crowned with complete success. The world has witnessed its rapid growth in wealth and population; and, under the guide and direction of a superintending Providence, the developments of the past may be regarded but as the shadowing forth of the mighty future. In the bright prospects of that future, we shall find, as patriots and philanthropists, the highest inducements to cultivate and cherish a love of union, and to frown down every measure or effort which may be made to alienate the States, or the People of the States, in sentiment and feeling, from each other. A rigid and close adherence to the terms of our political compact, and, above all, a sacred observance of the guaranties of the Constitution, will preserve union on a foundation which cannot be shaken; while personal liberty is placed beyond hazard or jeopardy. The guaranty of religious freedom, of the freedom of the press, of the liberty of speech, of the trial by jury, of the habeas corpus, and of the domestic institutions of each of the States—leaving the private citizen in the full exercise of the high and ennobling attributes of his nature, and to each State the privilege which can only be judiciously exerted by itself, of consulting the means best calculated to advance its own happiness; these are the great and important guaranties of the Constitution, which the lovers of liberty must cherish and the advocates of union must ever cultivate. Preserving these, and avoiding all interpolations by forced construction, under the guise of an imagined expediency, upon the Constitution, the influence of our political system is destined to be as actively and as beneficially felt on the distant shores of the Pacific, as it is now on those of the Atlantic Ocean. The only formidable impediments in the way of its successful expansion, time and space, are so far in the progress of modification, by the improvements of the age, [illegible] of Representatives [illegible] to come up to the [illegible]

[illegible] commonly [illegible] to consummate these high purposes.

One of the strongest objections [illegible]

[illegible]

present state of the world, it is no less necessary to be ready to enforce their observance and fulfilment, in reference to ourselves, than to observe and fulfil them, on our part, in regard to others.

Since the close of your last session, a negotiation has been formally entered upon between the Secretary of State and Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary residing at Washington, relative to the rights of their respective nations in and over the Oregon territory. That negotiation is still pending. Should it, during your session, be brought to a definitive conclusion, the result will be promptly communicated to Congress. I would, however, again call your attention to the recommendations contained in previous messages, designed to protect and facilitate emigration to that Territory. The establishment of military posts at suitable points upon the extended line of land travel, would enable our citizens to migrate in comparative safety to the fertile regions below the falls of the Columbia, and make the provision of the existing convention for the joint occupation of the Territory by subjects of Great Britain and the citizens of the United States, more available than heretofore to the latter. These posts would constitute places of rest for the weary emigrant, where he would be sheltered securely against the danger of attack from the Indians, and be enabled to recover from the exhaustion of a long line of travel. Legislative enactments should also be made, which should spread over him the aegis of our laws, so as to afford protection to his person and property when he shall have reached his distant home. In this latter respect, the British Government has been much more careful of the interests of such of her people as are to be found in that country, than the United States. She has made necessary provision for their security and protection against the acts of the viciously disposed and lawless; and her emigrant reposes in safety under the panoply of her laws. Whatever may be the result of the pending negotiation, such measures are necessary. It will afford me the greatest pleasure to witness a happy and favorable termination to the existing negotiation, upon terms compatible with the public honor: and the best efforts of the Government will continue to be directed to this end.

It would have given me the highest gratification, in this, my last annual communication to Congress, to have been able to announce to you the complete and entire settlement and adjustment of other matters in difference between the United States and the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, which were adverted to in a previous message. It is so obviously the interest of both countries, in respect to the large and valuable commerce which exists between them, that all causes of complaint, however inconsiderable, should be, with the greatest promptitude, removed—that it must be regarded as cause of regret, that any unnecessary delays should be permitted to intervene. It is true that, in a pecuniary point of view, the matters alluded to, are, altogether, insignificant in amount, when compared with the ample resources of that great nation; but they, nevertheless, more particularly that limited class which arise under seizures and detentions of American ships on the coast of Africa, upon the mistaken supposition indulged at the time the wrong was committed, of their being engaged in the slave-trade,—deeply affect the sensibilities of this Government and People. Great Britain having recognised her responsibility to repair all such wrongs, by her action in other cases, leaves nothing to be regretted upon this subject, as to all cases prior to the Treaty of Washington, than the delay in making suitable reparation in such of them as fall plainly within the principle of others, which she has long since adjusted. The injury inflicted by delays in the settlement of these claims, falls with severity upon the individual claimants, and makes a strong appeal to her magnanimity and sense of justice for a speedy settlement. Other matters, arising out of the construction of existing treaties, also remain unadjusted, and will continue to be urged upon her attention.

The labors of the joint commission appointed by the two Governments to run the dividing line established by the Treaty of Washington, were, unfortunately, much delayed in the commencement of the season, by the failure of Congress, at its last session, to make a timely appropriation of funds to meet the expenses of the American party, and by other causes. The United States Commissioner, however, expresses his expectation that, by increased diligence and energy, the party will be able to make up for lost time.

We continue to receive assurances of the most friendly feelings on the part of all the other European powers; with each, and all of whom, it is so obviously our interest to cultivate the most amicable relations. Nor can I anticipate the occurrence of any event which would be likely, in any degree, to disturb those relations. Russia, the great northern power, under the judicious sway of her Emperor, is constantly advancing in the road of science and improvement; while France, guided by the counsels of her wise sovereign, pursues a course calculated to consolidate the general peace. Spain has obtained a breathing spell of some duration from the internal convulsions which have, through so many years, [illegible] [illegible] and the other powers [illegible] sources of blessings from the prevailing peace.

I informed the two Houses of Congress in my message of December last [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] was communicated to [illegible] its last session, but [illegible] which, for the want [illegible] full time to [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] known to [illegible] our strongest hopes that [illegible]

tween that growing Empire and the United States, [illegible] of greater importance to both, and [illegible] the interest of both that the firmest relations of amity and good will should continue to be cultivated between them.

The Republic of New Granada still withholds, notwithstanding the most persevering efforts [illegible] by our Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. [illegible] [illegible] "Morris." And the Congress of Venezuela, through an arrangement [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] to report the fact to the Executive at as [illegible] so that the whole matter may be communicated to Congress.

At your last session, I submitted to the attention of Congress the Convention with the Republic of Peru, of the [illegible] of March [illegible] providing for the [illegible] [illegible] was taken upon the subject. I again invite your attention and prompt action.

In my last Annual Message I [illegible]

[illegible]

Mexico and Texas the interference of other powers, without the interposition of this Government, [illegible] to the most serious injury to the [illegible] [illegible] Mexico seemed almost without an object [illegible] the war, and no other alternative was [illegible] to take advantage of the well known dispositions of Texas, and to invite her to enter into a treaty for annexing her territory to that of the United States.

[illegible] Mexico has threatened to [illegible]

[illegible] that a [illegible] should be made to the Mexican Government upon the subject. This was accordingly [illegible]

[illegible] to prevent it. The country is settled by [illegible] from the United States under invitations [illegible] would not fail to sympathize with them in their [illegible] and who would be led by those sympathies to participate in their struggles, however energetic the action of Government to prevent it. Nor would the numerous and formidable bands of Indians, the most warlike to be found in any land, which occupy the extensive regions contiguous to the States of Arkansas and Missouri, and who are in possession of large tracts of country within the limits of Texas, be likely to remain passive. The inclinations of those numerous tribes lead them invariably to war whenever pretexts exist.

Mexico had no just ground of displeasure against this Government or People for negotiating the treaty. What interest of hers was affected by the treaty? She was despoiled of nothing, since Texas was forever lost to her. The independence of Texas was recognized by several of the leading Powers of the earth. She was free to treat—free to adopt her own line of policy—free to take the course which she believed was best calculated to secure her happiness.

[illegible]

that—devoted as we may be to peace, and anxious to cultivate friendly relations with the whole world, the Executive does not hesitate to say, that the People of the United States would be ready to brave all consequences, sooner than submit to such condition. But no apprehension of war was entertained by the Executive, and I [illegible] the opinion [illegible] Senate, it would have been followed by a prompt settlement, to [illegible] [illegible] Executive upon the subject of Annexation [illegible] we had done so.

[illegible] the treaty [illegible] One of the chief objections which was urged against it was found to [illegible] not been submitted to the ordeal of public opinion in the United States. However untenable such an objection [illegible] [illegible] power of the Executive to negotiate the treaty, and the great and lasting interests involved in the question, I felt it to be my duty to submit the whole subject to Congress as the best expounders of popular sentiment. No definitive action having been taken on the subject by Congress, the question referred itself directly to the decision of the States and the People. The great popular election which has just terminated, afforded the best opportunity of ascertaining the will of the States and People upon it. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] A controlling majority of the People, and a large majority of the States, have declared in favor of immediate annexation. Instructions have thus come up to both branches of Congress from their respective constituents in terms the most emphatic. It is the will of both the People and the States, that Texas shall be annexed to the Union promptly and immediately. It may be hoped that in carrying into execution the public will, thus declared, all collision of sentiment may be avoided. Future Legislatures can best decide as to the number of States which should be formed out of the territory, when the time has arrived for deciding that question. So with all others. By the treaty the United States assumed the payment of the debts of Texas to an amount not exceeding $10,000,000, to be paid, with the exception of a sum falling short of $400,000, exclusively out of the proceeds of the sales of her public lands. We could not, with honor, take the lands, without assuming the full payment of all incumbrances upon them.

Nothing has occurred since your last session, to induce a doubt that the dispositions of Texas remain unaltered. No intimation of an altered determination on the part of her Government and People, has been furnished to the Executive. She still desires to throw herself under the protection of our laws, and to partake of the blessings of our federative system, while every American interest would seem to require it. The extension of our coastwise and foreign trade, to an amount almost incalculable—the enlargement of the market for our manufactures—a constantly growing market for our agricultural productions—safety to our frontiers, and additional strength and stability to the Union—these are the results which would rapidly develope themselves, upon the consummation of the measure of annexation. In such event, I will not doubt but that Mexico would find her true interest to consist in meeting the advances of this Government in a spirit of amity.

Nor do I apprehend any serious complaint from any other quarter; no sufficient ground exists for such complaint. We should interfere in no respect with the rights of any other nation. There cannot be gathered from the act, any design on our part to do so with their possessions on this Continent. We have interposed no impediments in the way of such acquisitions of territory, large and extensive as many of them are, as the leading powers of Europe have made, from time to time, in every part of the world. We seek no conquest made by war. No intrigue will have been resorted to, or acts of diplomacy essayed, to accomplish the annexation of Texas. Free and independent herself, she asks to be received into our Union. It is a question for our own decision, whether she shall be received or not.

The two Governments having already agreed, through their respective organs, on the terms of annexation, I would recommend their adoption by Congress in the form of a joint resolution, or act, to be perfected and made binding on the two countries, when adopted in like manner by the Government of Texas.

[illegible]

The amendments proposed by the Senate to the Convention concluded between the United States and Mexico on the 20th of November, 1843, have been transmitted [illegible] for the concurrence of the Mexican Government [illegible] which would authorize a favorable conclusion in the future.

The Decree of September, 1843, in relation to the retail trade [illegible] foreigners [illegible]

merce, and establishing the fact that, under a well regulated system of finance, the Government has resources within itself, which render it independent in time of need, not only of private loans, but also of bank facilities.

The only remaining subject of regret is, that the remaining stocks of the Government do not fall due at an earlier day; since their redemption would be entirely within its control. As it is, it may be well worthy the consideration of Congress, whether the law establishing the sinking fund—under the operation of which the debts of the Revolution and of the war with Great Britain were, to a great extent, extinguished—should not, with proper modifications, so as to prevent an accumulation of surpluses, and limited in amount to a specific sum, be re-enacted—Such provision, which would authorize the Government to go into the market for a purchase of its own stock, on fair terms, would serve to maintain its credit at the highest point, and prevent, to a great extent, those fluctuations in the price of its securities, which might, under other circumstances, affect its credit. No apprehension of this sort is, at this moment, entertained; since the stocks of the Government which but two years ago were offered for sale to capitalists, at home and abroad, at a depreciation, and could find no purchasers, are now greatly above par in the hands of the holders, but a wise and prudent forecast admonishes us to place beyond the reach of contingency the public credit.

It must also be a matter of unmingled gratification, that, under the existing financial system—resting upon the act of 1789, and the resolution of 1816,—the currency of the country has attained a state of perfect soundness; and the rates of exchange between different parts of the Union, which, in 1841, denoted, by enormous discount, the great depreciation, and in fact worthlessness of the currency in most of the States—are now reduced to little more than the mere expense of transporting specie from place to place, and the risk incidental to the operation. In a new country like that of the United States—where so many inducements are held out for speculation—the depositories of the surplus revenue, consisting of Banks of any description, when it reaches any considerable amount, require the closest vigilance on the part of the Government. All banking institutions, under whatever denomination they may pass, are governed by an almost exclusive regard to the interest of the stockholders. That interest is the augmentation of profits, in the form of dividends; and a large surplus revenue entrusted to their custody is but too apt to lead to excessive loans and to extravagantly large issues of paper. As a necessary consequence, prices are nominally increased, and the speculative mania everywhere seizes upon the public mind. A fictitious state of prosperity for a season exists, and, in the language of the day, money becomes plenty. Contracts are entered into by individuals, resting on this unsubstantial state of things, but the delusion speedily passes away, and the country is overrun by an indebtedness so weighty as to overwhelm many, and to visit every department of industry with great and ruinous embarrassment. The greatest vigilance becomes necessary on the part of Government to guard against this state of things. The depositories must be given distinctly to understand that the favors of the Government will be altogether withdrawn, or substantially diminished, if its revenues shall be regarded as additions to their banking capital, or as the foundation of an enlarged circulation. The Government, through its revenue has, at all times, an important part to perform in connexion with the currency; and it greatly depends upon its vigilance and care, whether the country be involved in embarrassments similar to those which it has had recently to encounter, or, aided by the action of the Treasury, shall be preserved in a sound and healthy condition.

The dangers to be guarded against are greatly augmented by too large a surplus of revenue. When that surplus greatly exceeds in amount what shall be required by a wise and prudent forecast to meet unforeseen contingencies, the Legislature itself may come to be seized with a disposition to indulge in extravagant appropriations to objects, many of which may—and most probably would—be found to conflict with the Constitution. A fancied expediency is elevated above constitutional authority; and a reckless and wasteful extravagance but too certainly follows. The important power of taxation, which, when exercised in its most restricted form, is a burden on labor and production, is resorted to, under various pretexts, for purposes having no affinity to the motives which dictated its grant, and the extravagance of Government stimulates individual extravagance, until the spirit of a wild and ill-regulated speculation involves one and all in its unfortunate results. In view of such fatal consequences, it may be laid down as an axiom, founded in moral and political truth, that no greater taxes should be imposed than are necessary for an economical administration of the Government; and that whatever exists beyond, should be reduced or modified. This doctrine does in no way conflict with the exercise of a sound discrimination in the selection of the articles to be taxed, which a due regard to the public weal would at all times suggest to the Legislative mind. It leaves the range of selection untouched; and such selection should always be made with an eye to the great interests of the country. Composed as is the Union, of separate and independent States, a patriotic Legislature will not fail in consulting the interests of the parts, to adopt such course as will be best calculated to advance the harmony of the whole; and thus ensure that permanency in the policy of the Government without which all efforts to advance the public prosperity are vain and fruitless. This great and vitally important task rests with Congress; and the Executive can do no more than recommend the general principles which should govern in its execution.

[illegible] within [illegible] settlements, to which [illegible] has been done towards placing our cities and roadsteads in a state of security against [illegible] hazardous [illegible] within the last four years [illegible] in the progress of [illegible]

[illegible] It is now [illegible] to congratulate the country at the prospect of an early consummation of this object. Many of the tribes have already made great progress in the arts of civilized life; and through the operation of the schools established among them, aided by the efforts of the pious men of various religious denominations who devote their lives to the task of their improvement—we may fondly hope, that the remains of the formidable tribes which were once the masters of this country will, in their transition from the savage state, to a condition of refinement and cultivation, add another [illegible] trophy to [illegible] well directed philanthropy.

[illegible]

the advantages of a similar establishment, convenient to the hemp-growing region, must be apparent to all.

The report of the Secretary presents other matters to your consideration, of an important character in connection with the service.

In referring you to the accompanying report of the Postmaster General, it affords me continued cause of gratification to be able to advert to the fact, that the affairs of the Department for the last four years, have been so conducted as, from its unaided resources, to meet its large expenditures. On my coming into office a debt of nearly $500,000 existed against the Department which Congress discharged by an appropriation from the Treasury. The Department on the 4th of March next, will be found, under the management of the present efficient head, free of debt or embarrassment, which could only have been done by the observance and practice of the greatest vigilance and economy. The laws have contemplated throughout, that the Department should be self-sustained; but it may become necessary, with the wisest regard to public interests, to introduce amendments and alterations in the system. There is a strong desire manifested in many quarters, so to alter the tariff of letter postage as to reduce the amount of tax at present imposed. Should such a measure be carried into effect, to the full extent desired, it cannot well be doubted but that, for the first years of its operation, a diminished revenue would be collected, the supply of which would necessarily constitute a charge upon the Treasury. Whether such a result would be desirable, it will be for Congress, in its wisdom, to determine. It may in general be asserted, that radical alterations in any system should rather be brought about gradually, than by sudden changes; and by pursuing this prudent policy in the reduction of letter postage, the Department might still sustain itself through the revenue which would accrue by the increase of letters. The state and condition of the public Treasury has, heretofore, been such as to have precluded the recommendation of any material change. The difficulties upon this head have, however, ceased, and a larger discretion is now left to the Government.

I cannot too strongly urge the policy of authorizing the establishment of a line of steamships regularly to ply between this country and foreign ports, and upon our own waters, for the transportation of the mail. The example of the British Government is well worthy of imitation in this respect. The belief is strongly entertained that the emoluments arising from the transportation of mail matter to foreign countries, would operate of itself as an inducement to cause individual enterprise to undertake that branch of the task; and the remuneration of the Government would consist in the addition readily made to our steam navy in case of emergency by the ships so employed. Should this suggestion meet your approval, the propriety of placing such ships under the command of experienced officers of the Navy, will not escape your observation. The application of steam to the purposes of naval warfare cogently recommends an extensive steam marine as important in estimating the defences of the country. Fortunately, this may be attained by us to a great extent without incurring any large amount of expenditure. Steam vessels to be engaged in the transportation of the mails on our principal water-courses, lakes, and parts of our coast, could also be so constructed as to be efficient as war vessels when needed; and would of themselves constitute a formidable force in order to repel attacks from abroad. We cannot be blind to the fact, that other nations have already added large numbers of steam ships to their naval armaments, and that this new and powerful agent is destined to revolutionize the condition of the world. It becomes the United States therefore, looking to their security, to adopt a similar policy; and the plan suggested will enable them to do so at a small comparative cost.

I take the greatest pleasure in bearing testimony to the zeal and untiring industry which has characterized the conduct of the members of the Executive Cabinet. Each, in his appropriate sphere, has rendered me the most efficient aid in carrying on the Government, and it will not, I trust, appear out of place for me to bear this public testimony. The cardinal objects which should ever be held in view by those entrusted with the administration of public affairs, are rigidly, and without favor or affection, so to interpret the national will, expressed in the laws, as that injustice should be done to none—justice to all. This has been the rule upon which they have acted; and thus it is believed that few cases, if any, exist, wherein our fellow-citizens, who from time to time have been drawn to the Seat of Government for the settlement of their transactions with the Government, have gone away dissatisfied. Where the testimony has been perfected, and was esteemed satisfactory, their claims have been promptly audited; and this in the absence of all favoritism or partiality. The Government which is not just to its own people, can neither claim their affection, nor the respect of the world. At the same time the closest attention has been paid to those matters which relate more immediately to the great concerns of the country. Order and efficiency in each branch of the public service, have prevailed, accompanied by a system of the most rigid responsibility on the part of the receiving and disbursing agents. The fact, in illustration of the truth of this remark, deserves to be noticed, that the revenues of the Government, amounting in the last four years to upwards of $120,000,000, have been collected and disbursed, through the numerous Governmental agents, without the loss, by default, of any amount worthy of serious commentary.

The appropriations made by Congress for the improvement of the rivers of the West and of the harbors on the lakes, are in a course of judicious expenditure under suitable agents; and are destined, it is to be hoped, to realize all the benefits designed to be [illegible] [illegible], however, sufficient [illegible] the great importance [illegible] improvements [illegible] which are [illegible] previous examination [illegible] shelter and protection [illegible] storms and tempests. Without [illegible] expenditures are but too apt to [illegible] individuals; without reference to [illegible] which can render them [illegible] interests and the general good.

I cannot too earnestly [illegible] on you the interests of this District [illegible] the Constitution, Congress [illegible] exclusive legislation." It would be deeply to be regretted [illegible] be, at any time, ground to complain of [illegible] the part of a community which [illegible] from the parental care of the States of Virginia and Maryland, can only expect aid from Congress as its local legislature. Amongst the subjects which claim your attention, is the prompt organization of an asylum for the insane, who may be found, from time to time, sojourning within the District. Such course is also demanded by considerations which apply to branches of the public service. For the necessities in this behalf, I invite your particular attention to the report of the Secretary of the Navy.

I have thus, gentlemen of the two Houses of Congress, presented you a true and faithful picture of the condition of public affairs, both foreign and domestic. The wants of the public service are made known to you, and matters of no ordinary importance are urged upon your consideration. Shall I not be permitted to congratulate you on the happy auspices under which you have assembled, and at the important change in the condition of things which has occurred in the last three years? During that period questions with foreign powers, of vital importance to the peace of our country, have been settled and adjusted. A desolating and wasting war with savage tribes, has been brought to a close. The internal tranquility of the country, threatened by agitating questions, has been preserved. The credit of the Government, which had experienced a temporary embarrassment, has been thoroughly restored. Its coffers, which for a season, were empty, have been replenished. A currency, nearly uniform in its value, has taken the place of one depreciated and almost worthless. Commerce and manufactures, which had suffered in common with every other interest, have once more revived; and the whole country exhibits an aspect of prosperity and happiness. Trade and barter, no longer governed by a wild and speculative mania, rest upon a solid and substantial footing; and the rapid growth of our cities, in every direction, bespeaks most strongly the favorable circumstances by which we are surrounded. My happiness, in the retirement which shortly awaits me, is the ardent hope which I experience, that this state of prosperity is neither deceptive nor destined to be short lived; and that measures which have not yet received its sanction, but which I cannot but regard as closely connected with the honor, the glory, and still more enlarged prosperity of the country, are destined at an early day to receive the approval of Congress. Under these circumstances, and with these anticipations, I shall most gladly leave to others, more able than myself, the noble and pleasing task of sustaining the public prosperity. I shall carry with me into retirement the gratifying reflection that, as my sole object throughout has been to advance the public good, I may not entirely have failed in accomplishing it; and this gratification is heightened in no small degree by the fact that when, under a deep and abiding sense of duty, I have found myself constrained to resort to the qualified Veto, it has neither been followed by disapproval on the part of the People, nor weakened in any degree their attachment to that great conservative feature of our Government.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, December, 1844.

N. CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

We are obliged, by the length of the President's Message, to abridge materially the account of Legislative proceedings, and to omit altogether the detail of the week's proceedings [illegible]

SENATE—Monday, Dec. 2.

Mr. Worth presented a bill for the relief of those who may suffer by the burning of Montgomery Court House. Referred.

The Speaker appointed the following Committees:

On Lunatic Asylum—Messrs. Boyden, Tayloe, Pasteur, Gwynn and Hargrave.

Penitentiary—Messrs. Elliott, Hill, Moody, Walker and Biggs.

On Agriculture, Geological, Mineralogical and Agricultural Survey of the State—Messrs. Edwards, Halsey, Stallings, McMillan and Gavin.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Dockery, Wilson, Elliott, Pasteur and Cowper.

On changing the location of Lincoln Court House—Messrs. Stowe, Stallings, Francis, Woodfin and Walker.

On Re-building the Branch Mint—Messrs. Worth, Walker and Stowe.

On Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Albright and Biggs.

On motion of Mr. Dockery so much of the Governor's Message as relates to enclosing the Capitol Square, was referred to a select Committee.

And on motion of Mr. Francis, so much as relates to changing the time of holding elections in this State, was referred to a select Committee of five.

Mr. Elliott presented a Bill concerning Jury trials, which was, on his motion, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE—Tuesday, Dec. 3.

On motion of Mr. Eaton, the Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing that all creditors shall be paid *pro rata* out of Trust funds.

On motion of Mr. Boyd, the Committee on Education was instructed to inquire into the expediency of vesting escheats in the Literary Fund instead of the University.

The bill to cede to the U. S. a tract of land on the Island of Portsmouth, in Carteret county, for the purpose of erecting thereon, a Marine Hospital, was passed, after motions had been made and rejected to limit the cession to 2 acres, and 5 acres.

Mr. Boyden presented a bill for the more speedy and equitable settlement of the estates of deceased persons. Referred.

Mr. Francis, a resolution to redeem $3,300 of Treasury Notes issued by the State in 1781 and now in the hands of Emil. Perry of Wake county. Referred. Reported on Saturday, and rejected.

A message from the Governor, covering the Sheriffs' Returns of the Presidential election, suggesting the possibility that some of the returns were incorrect, and his intention to submit them to the Attorney General, with a view to judicial investigation.—Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Halsey, a bill more effectually to prevent the imprisonment of honest debtors. Referred.

HOUSE—Dec. 3.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Mebane, Graves, Haughton, Cherry, Nixon and Martin, the Select Committee on the subject of the Rail Roads.

Mr. Graves asked the House to excuse him, as he was already on two laborious Committees. Mr. Waddell was substituted in his place.

Mr. Lord, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported the bill to create the county of Graham, recommending its rejection. Laid on the table.

Mr. Ehringhaus, a bill concerning Sheriffs' and Constables' bonds. Referred.

Mr. Moore, a bill to make Real Estate assets in Testators' Estates. Referred.

The Governor's Message respecting the Election Returns was received, read, and referred.

Mr. Moore, a bill in regard to wills and testaments and lands of deceased debtors. Referred.

SENATE—Wednesday, Dec. 4.

Mr. Francis called the attention of the Senate to a list of the names of all the debtors for Cherokee Lands, which had been placed in the Printers' hands by the Public Treasurer, the printing of which would cost $150. He objected to the printing, as utterly useless, and moved that it be dispensed with, which was agreed to without a count.

Mr. Waddell from the Judiciary Committee reported without amendment and recommended the passage of the Bill more effectually to suppress the offence of trading with slaves. Also, the Bill to amend the 24th Section of the 31st Chapter of the Revised Statutes. Also, with sundry amendments, the Bill to amend the 5th Section of the 19th Chapter of the Revised Statutes. Also, without amendment, the Bill concerning Jury trials.

The Speaker announced Messrs. Woodfin, Walker, Elliott, Biggs and Louis Thompson, as the Committee on the Mecklenburg Monument Association.

Mr. Holmes a Bill to incorporate a Company of Cavalry in the town of Wilmington.

The Bill to incorporate Cross Creek Lodge No. 4 of the Independent order of Odd Fellows in the town of Fayetteville, was read the second time and passed.

The hour having arrived, at which the use of the Senate Chamber was tendered to the Electoral College, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE—Dec. 4.

Mr. Fagg presented a bill to amend the law relative to prosecutions in State cases. Referred.

Mr. Gambill, a bill to appropriate $1000 for a Public Road in Wilkes. Referred.

Mr. Mills presented a petition from citizens of the Counties of Rutherford, Burke, Catawba and Cleveland, praying the erection of a new County by the name of Manguna. Referred.

Various private bills, and reports from committees, were presented.

SENATE—Thursday, Dec. 5.

The Hon. Wm. B. Shepard, Senator from Pasquotank and Perquimons, appeared and took his seat.

On motion of Mr. Hellen, Messrs. Boyden and Edwards were added to the committee on the Certificates presented by the Senator from Onslow.

The Chair announced Messrs. Shepard, Edwards, Waddell, Cameron and Francis, to compose the Committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to changing the time of holding the elections in this State.

The Bill to amend an Act incorporating the Guilford Gold Mining Company, was put upon its third reading. Amendments were offered and pending, when the Senate were informed by message, that the House was ready to receive their body to attend to the counting of the votes cast for Governor of this State, in August last. Whereupon, the Senate proceeded in a body to the Commons Hall, occupying the seats at the right of the Speaker.

HOUSE—Dec. 5.

Mr. Atkins presented a bill concerning crimes and punishments. [This bill ameliorates the punishment for certain crimes, and inflicts greater on others.]—Read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill from the Senate, to cede a tract of land in Carteret county for the erection of a Marine Hospital by the U. States, was, after explanation by Mr. Washington, passed through its three readings, and is a law.

The Speaker presented a memorial of Francis E. Rives of Virginia, asking a Charter for that portion of the Rail Road from Weldon to Margarettsville, purchased by him, (and destroyed by him, it will be remembered, but afterwards repaired by the Portsmouth Company.) On a motion to refer the memorial, a long, animated, and interesting discussion took place, between Messrs. Haughton, Shepard, Mills, and Moore. Mr. Haughton moved the indefinite postponement of the subject, on account of the objectionable language of the memorial, and the motion was supported by himself, and Messrs. Mills and Moore, and opposed by Mr. Shepard. The debate was interrupted by the arrival of the hour for counting the votes for Governor.

SENATE—[illegible]

Committee on [illegible] Dockery, [illegible] Wilson.

The bill to amend the [illegible] ford Gold Mining Company [illegible] Messrs. Biggs and [illegible] to 22.

A number of [illegible] ordered to be engrossed [illegible] corporate a Cavalry Company [illegible] House of Montgomery [illegible]

A message [illegible] President of the [illegible] Gen. S. F. P[illegible] Gaston Rail Road [illegible]

A resolution of Mr. [illegible] on the Treasurer [illegible]

HOUSE—[illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Lord reported [illegible] new county to be [illegible] Report concurred [illegible]

Mr. Fagg [illegible] new county to be [illegible]

A resolution of Mr. [illegible] expediency of appointing [illegible] for each Congressional [illegible]

Mr. Washington [illegible] Referred.

Mr. Washington [illegible] praying [illegible]

Mr. Washington [illegible] to amend the laws [illegible]

The House [illegible] memorial of Francis E. Rives [illegible] being on Mr. Haughton's [illegible] Messrs. [illegible]

At the close of [illegible] moved to lay the [illegible] of March next and [illegible]

The Speaker, Mr. S[illegible] making a few remarks [illegible] He had considered [illegible] as an act of courtesy [illegible] the House on [illegible] ing to the House [illegible] of the Speaker [illegible] its merits. "The [illegible] asked this country [illegible] one with whom [illegible] years, but in this [illegible] ses his partialities [illegible] judices, his fears [illegible] strong—he is [illegible] ture will know [illegible] to influence his [illegible] duct of a member of the House [illegible] the Speaker [illegible] cupies the Chair [illegible] his duty with [illegible] the solemnity of [illegible] either to pronounce [illegible] tion on the [illegible] the House. And [illegible] the House—though [illegible] him, the declaration [illegible] consent to cast [illegible] the slightest degree [illegible] so, he would see this [illegible] and drag down with [illegible] your partiality has called [illegible] has been attributed to me [illegible] remarks may be deemed unnecessary—[illegible] Speaker presented the memorial [illegible] courtesy to the House [illegible]

The yeas and nays were [illegible] Guthrie's motion prevailed [illegible] does not indicate the number [illegible] granting the prayer of the memorial [illegible] one of the minority [illegible] vor of a reference with a view [illegible] the prayer.]

SENATE—[illegible], Dec. 7.

The Speaker presented [illegible] containing information [illegible] mount of Stocks held by the State [illegible] the condition of the Bank of the State [illegible] 1844. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Waddell, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably to the engrossed bill [illegible] cutions, and recommended its passage. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Waddell, from the Joint Select [illegible] reported the bill to change the location of the Court House in Lincoln county, recommending [illegible]

On motion of Mr. Elliott, the [illegible] quested to lay before the Senate [illegible] from the Hon. Edward Everett, American Minister to England, concerning Colonial Documents relating to North Carolina, now in the office of the Board of Trade and other offices in London.

Mr. Francis presented a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Finance Committee [illegible] all the Treasury Notes which may be in the Treasurer's Office, and report the amount to the General Assembly.

Mr. Boyd, a bill to re-assess the land of the State. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Waddell, a message was sent to the House, proposing to appoint a Committee [illegible] on the part of the Senate, and two on the part of the House, to inform the Hon. Wm. A. Graham of his election as Governor of North Carolina, and to ascertain from him, when it will suit his convenience to appear before the two Houses of this General Assembly, to take the oath of office.

The Senate were informed of the nominations made in the House for Councillors of State. At the hour of twelve, the Senate proceeded to the election. The members of both political parties sustained their nominations, with the exception of Mr. Gwynn of Caswell, who voted for Mr. Roane, Whig, in place of Mr. Watt, Loco.

Some private bills were acted on.

The Senate adjourned to Monday morning [illegible] o'clock.

HOUSE—Dec. 7.

Mr. Guthrie, from the Committee on the [illegible] reported unfavorably to the resolution authorizing the Treasurer to purchase one copy of "[illegible] nial Documents," for each member of the General Assembly. The resolution was then rejected.

Mr. Ellis, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported unfavorably on the resolution vacating the seat of John McNeill, a member of the House from the county of Robeson. [illegible] resolution were, on motion of Mr. T. R. C[illegible] ordered to lie on the table and made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

Mr. Moore, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill to give exclusive jurisdiction to the Superior Courts of the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Haywood, Henderson and Buncombe, in Jury cases, with an amendment, which was concurred in, and passed its second reading.

Mr. Shepard of Wake, put in nomination the following gentlemen for Councillors of State:

Loco Nomination—Gabriel Holmes of New Hanover, James Watt of Rockingham, Henry [illegible] Warren, Alex. W. Mebane of Bertie, Da[illegible] of Chatham, David Reid of Cumberland, Henry [illegible] Conner of Lincoln.

Mr. Cherry then placed in nomination:

Whig Nomination—Richard O. Britton of [illegible] James W. Howard of Jones, Willie Perry of [illegible] lin, Nathaniel M. Roane of Caswell, Absalom Myers of Anson, Josiah Cowles of Surry, James [illegible] of Buncombe.

A message was sent to the Senate, informing them of these nominations.

Mr. Moore, from the Judiciary Committee, reported, with sundry amendments, the bill for the relief of honest insolvent debtors. The amendments were concurred in, and the bill, together with the report of the Committee, was ordered to be printed.

The hour of twelve [illegible] ses proceeded to the [illegible] State, which resulted [illegible] nees. The Locos [illegible] Mr. N. Wilson, who [illegible] Roane, in place of [illegible] their nominations.

Mr. Lord, from the [illegible] Grievances, made [illegible] bills, &c:

In favor of resol[illegible] Brunswick county.

In favor of bill, [illegible] act incorporating the [illegible] county. Amendment [illegible] its second reading.

In favor of bill to [illegible] in Union county, [illegible] adopted, and bill passed [illegible]

Unfavorably to the [illegible] a new county by the [illegible] asked to be discharged [illegible] of the subject. [illegible]

The House concurred [illegible] ate, to appoint a Joint [illegible] the Hon. Wm. A. G[illegible] or of the State. [illegible] pointed said Committee [illegible]

Mr. Washington [illegible] Synod of North Carolina [illegible] an Agent to procure [illegible] Government copies [illegible] illustrate the history [illegible] favorably mention [illegible] Swain, as a suitable [illegible] The memorial, on [illegible] referred to the Committee [illegible]

Mr. Moore presented [illegible] of the Portsmouth [illegible] which was referred [illegible] provement.

A communication [illegible] cy the Governor, [illegible] Justices of the Peace [illegible] pointment since the [illegible]

Mr. Moore asked [illegible] Shearin's resignation [illegible]

To his Ex. John M[illegible]

Dear Sir: About [illegible] friends then in the [illegible] bly known to the [illegible] in my qualifications [illegible] nominate me to the [illegible] With little or no [illegible] pointment was acc[illegible] I was duly qualified [illegible] except the physical [illegible] disposed to fight.

During the time [illegible] seven fights, a gre[illegible] indicted twice—[illegible] Justice which I [illegible] resign my said office [illegible] resignation is hereby [illegible] ensuing Legislature [illegible]

I am, very respectfully [illegible]

The House adjourned [illegible]

REMARKS [illegible]

On the M[illegible]

Mr. SPEAKER: [illegible]

[illegible]

and very kindly and considerately informs us, that in that event *he* will have his *confidence* increased in the Supreme Court. By which, I suppose, we are to infer, that he has but a poor opinion of that Court at present, but, that he will think better of it, should it decide for him. He seems to question both the integrity and the ability of that Court. I don't know, sir, said Mr. H., that it is matter of *very* great moment that Mr. Francis E. Rives should have confidence in our Judiciary, or that his good opinion will add much weight to the decisions.

But, sir, said Mr. H., this is all of a piece with the whole Memorial, and is in perfect keeping with Virginia arrogance. What is it, sir, that pertains to North Carolina, that Virginians do think well of? They are in the constant habit of disparaging the institutions and the people of the good Old North State, and this is but another instance of Virginia pride and insolence, and I for one, am disposed to treat it as it deserves.

Mr. Speaker, continued Mr. H., we owe to ourselves, as Legislators for the State of North Carolina, and we owe to those who sent us here, not to entertain for one moment an application of this character. It would be setting a most pernicious example, and establishing an alarming precedent, and it would present the melancholy spectacle of the *law makers* of the country setting at defiance the authority of the law *interpreters!*

I know not, said Mr H., what course other gentlemen may pursue, but Sir, I, for one, so long as I occupy a seat on this floor, will never, no never, sanction or entertain a proposition, as I conceive this to be, *derogatory to the character, the independence, and the honor of North Carolina!*

FINANCES OF NORTH CAROLINA.—From the pamphlet of 44 pages, containing the Comptroller's Report to the Legislature, forwarded by our Reporter, we glean the following brief statement of the material facts:—

LITERARY FUND.

RECEIPTS.

Amount on hand, Nov. 1, 1843,	$23,643 99
Rec'd from entries of Vacant Land,	3,[illegible]
Dividends, Bank of the State,	31,118 75
" Bank of Cape Fear,	20,610 00
" Cape Fear Nav. Co.	[illegible]
Principal of Loans repaid,	22,846 33
Interest on Loans,	4,647 6[illegible]
" " by Int. Imp. Board,	1,620 5[illegible]
" on Wilmington R. R. Bonds pd by that Company,	17,150 00
" on Raleigh and Gaston Bonds, pd by the State,	9,918 00
Auctioneers,	565 87
Retailers of Spiritous Liquors,	2,424 2[illegible]
Sale of Shingles,	545 72
Amercement of R. W. Long, Sh'ff of Rowan,	100 00
	$156,052 05

DISBURSEMENTS.

Loan by Literary Board,	$2,550 00
Expenses of Board,	[illegible]
Attorney's Fee, H. W. Miller,	85 00
Printing and Advertising,	60 00
North American Review,	5 00
R. L. Myers, account for services,	119 55
A. C. Dickinson, work on Pungo Lake canal,	1[illegible]
Paid Counties for Common Schools,	117,847 1[illegible]
	121,722 65
Balance on hand, Nov. 1, 1844.	34,329 40
	$156,052 05

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND.

RECEIPTS.

Amount on hand, Nov. 1, 1843,	$27,049 94
Rec'd from Cherokee Land Bonds,	19,[illegible]
Principal of Loans repaid,	4,231 8[illegible]
Cape Fear Bank Dividends,	[illegible]
	$51,[illegible] 76

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid repairs of Mathematical Instruments,	[illegible]
Expenses of Board $169, Clerk $500,	[illegible]
	775 75
Amount on hand, Nov. 1, 1844,	51,116 01
	$51,[illegible] 76

FUND FOR SUPPORT OF GOVERNMENT.

RECEIPTS.

Public Taxes, rec'd from Sheriffs,	$7[illegible]
Tax on Cape Fear Bank,	[illegible]
Tax on Bank of the State,	[illegible]
Tax on Merchants' Bank of Newbern,	[illegible]
Dividend Cape Fear Bank,	50 00
Interest on Wilmington R. R. Bonds, paid by the Co.	1,500 00
Sale of Brick,	6 00
	$8[illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS.

Governor's salary $2,000, Sec'y's do. $[illegible],	[illegible]
Sec'y of State's Salary,	[illegible]
Treasurer's do. $1500, Clerk's do. 500,	[illegible]
Comptroller's do.	1,000 00
Adjutant General's do.	[illegible]
State Librarian's do.	[illegible]
Superintendent of Public Buildings,	[illegible]
Public Library, for Books and Binding,	[illegible]
Interest pd on Raleigh & Gaston Bonds,	47,294 00
Postage of the several Departments,	320 58
State Pensioners,	[illegible]
Printing and Advertising,	[illegible]
Principal of Wilmington R. R. Bonds,	50,000 00
Council of State,	[illegible]
Standard Weights and Measures,	391 83
Repairs of Governor's House,	21 00
Sheriffs for holding elections,	1,5[illegible]
" for settling Taxes,	1,292 10
Judiciary,	29,681 55
Contingencies,	2,192 98
	141,167 77
Receipts as above,	84,796 17
Balance due Public Treas'r, Nov. 1, 1844,	56,611 00
Balance due him Nov. 1, 1843,	14,343 37
	$70,954 97

The Treasurer has supplied this deficiency, as stated in the Governor's Message, by borrowing from the Literary Fund.

Amount due Literary Fund,	$64,329 40
" " Int. Imp. Fund,	51,116 01
	115,[illegible] 41
Deduct amount due Public Fund,	70,954 97
Am't in Treas'r's hands, Nov. 1, 1844,	$44,[illegible]

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Dec. 11.

REMARKS.—Not much change in prices. Produce of all kinds are freely purchased at rates much higher than prices abroad will justify; and such is the competition among dealers, that Goods are very cheap. Fayetteville Cottons will not bring exceeding 5 to 5½ in New York. The River is in fine order, and supplies of heavy Goods are abundant.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—Dec. 4.

Turpentine.—More than 20,000 bbls have been sold within the week ending last night, principally at 1 95 and so up to 2 dolls. The buyers of this article in Wilmington have determined that they will not hereafter purchase any unless four qualities are made by Inspection—namely: Pure, Soft Mixed, Stiff Mixed, Hard; the prices to be proportioned to quality. Heretofore, but two qualities have been made, Soft and Hard.

Tar.—Latest sales heard of at 1 1¼.

Timber.—Some further decline: sales at 4½ up to 6½ for mill use; for shipping, a raft of long measure brought 7.

Lumber, &c.—Sales as follow: wide boards 6½, scantling 6; R. O. hhd. staves 10 to 11; shingles, country, 2 to 2½, rather higher than at last report; some lots flooring at market have 10 dolls offered for them.—*Chronicle.*

At New York, *Cotton is lower than it was ever before known.* Uplands 4½ to 6

At Augusta, Cotton 3½ to 5¼.

At Columbus, 3½ to 4½. At Macon 3 to 4½.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Dec. 7, St'r W. R. Meares, with long list of freight. Names of consignees omitted for want of room.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 11, 1844.

THE GREAT MAIL.—We learn at the Post Office, that the Great Southern Mail is to be carried through this town, in four horse Post Coaches, after the 1st of January next.

LEGISLATIVE.—We have from our attentive Reporter, the proceedings of Friday and Saturday, which will be found under the proper head.

We have also received from him, a voluminous report of the speeches of Messrs. Haughton, Paine, Ellis, Miller, and Cherry, on Mr. Rives's memorial, all of which we would be glad to insert, but for the impossibility of crowding them in. We give Mr Haughton's which sufficiently explains the ground on which the memorial was rejected.

LATEST.—Our correspondent writes us, that nothing important had occurred in the Senate up to the hour for the mail to leave Raleigh on Monday, private business having occupied the session.

In the Commons, several bills of a local character were introduced, such as $500 for a State Road in Wilkes, &c. The engrossed bills which passed the Senate on Friday, had their first reading in this House.

Mr. Adams introduced a bill to prevent the betting on Elections.

Mr. Atkins, a petition from the Commissioned Officers of the 5th Regiment. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Lord, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, made an interesting and intellectual report, upon a petition recommending certain persons as Justices of the Peace. The Committee would not express an opinion upon the qualification or propriety of conferring the Esquire on these individuals, but recommend that a Select Committee of one be raised on this petition, and that John S. Guthrie, Esq. of Chatham be appointed, giving him full power to send for persons and papers, and that he report by bill or otherwise.

Much other private business was done, for a detail of which we have not room.

THE MESSAGE.—The document will be found in our paper. We have no room to remark upon it, nor, which we would much prefer) to copy the admirable remarks of the National Intelligencer.

The reader will of course mark, and with deep regret, we trust, one recommendation to Congress to annex Texas by a joint resolution, or law—thus attempting to wrest from the Senate one of its most important functions, wisely entrusted to it by the Constitution, of rejecting a Treaty which cannot secure the votes of two-thirds of its members. By attempting to procure Annexation by Treaty, the Executive has admitted that that is the Constitutional mode of doing it, if done at all, and is estopped from inventing another and shorter cut, especially so bold a one as tramples under foot the Senate's rights as expressly defined by the Constitution.

Not less alarming is the admission, that the Executive has dared to inform Mexico, that if she persists in invading Texas, *he* will levy War against her. We have no use for a Constitution, or a Congress, if they are to be thus superseded by the Executive, even to the waging of War.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.—The Register contains the official proceedings of the Electoral College of North Carolina, which met at Raleigh on Wednesday last. All of the Eleven Electors were present.

Jos. W. Osborne, Esq. was, on motion of Mr. Collins, called to the Chair temporarily, and afterwards, on motion of Mr. Osborne, the Hon. Augustin H. Shepperd was chosen President, by ballot.

On motion of Mr. Baker, Edmund B. Freeman, Esq. was appointed Secretary.

The votes were then cast separately, as required by law, for Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen—Messrs. Cherry and Washington acting as Tellers in the first balloting and Messrs. Waddell and Kerr in the second.

The College balloted for a Messenger to carry the certified vote to Washington City, and Mr. Horton ... Peyton P. Moore was duly elected.

Messrs. Washington, Kerr, and Cherry, were appointed a Committee to examine the certificates, prepared by the Secretary, and after they had reported ... and votes of thanks had been ... the College adjourned *sine die.*

On the Evening of the above day, the Whigs of the Legislature and others, had a meeting in the Commons Hall. The Hall and galleries were crowded with Ladies and Gentlemen. Col. Joyner presided, and John P. Lord, Esq. acted as Secretary. R. T. Paine, Esq. offered a Preamble and Resolutions, prepared by a Committee previously appointed, which ... were advocated in eloquent speeches by Messrs. John Kerr, of Caswell, J. W. Osborne, of Mecklenburg, Henry W. Miller, of Raleigh, and Wm. W. Cherry, of Bertie. Speeches from four gentlemen so justly distinguished must have been worth hearing indeed.

We have heard from the votes of the Electoral Colleges of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, and South Carolina, all of which have voted according to the intentions of those who elected them.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—We ... call attention to the fact, that ... existence to work one of the E... it having been disbanded in ... extraordinary resolution of the Bo...

HIGHLY IMPORTANT. A late arrival at New Orleans, ... to the 17th ult., shows that a ... had broken out in Jalisco, one ... co, and that an angry correspo... between Gov. Shannon, the U... Mexican Secretary of State!

Santa Anna had marched w... the revolutionary forces unde... affair is regarded as extremely ... plated invasion of Texas is ... break.

As to Gov. Shannon's diffic... addressed a strong protest agai... sion of Texas. [It will be se... Message that he was autho... Mexican Minister replied, de... United States or any foreign g... in the internal affairs of the ... tion, in answer, characterizes t... being grossly offensive, insu... United States, its government ... hood, treachery, intrigue, and d... honorable character. Gov. S... the note of the secretary is so ... so offensive, that he can only ... once withdrawn. The Mexican ... the utmost warmth. He trea... Mr. Shannon's correspondence ... and offensive, justifies all that h... protests that the Mexican gove... is doing, all that it can to preve... United States, but that affairs ... crisis that it is necessary for his ... out plainly before the world. ... to withdraw the note.

Gen. Duff Green was imm... Washington, with despatches, ... greatest importance.

[P. S.—The official papers, ... have been published at Washin...

MR. CLAY.—The Richmo... seen a letter from Mr. Clay, ... his public life as ended; and in ... tion of his friends to return to ... his purpose of passing the remai... the tranquility of his farm."

DIVIDEND.—The Mercha... has declared a Semi-annual Di... for the last six months.

CHINESE TREATY.—O... been received of Mr. Cushing's ... Treaty with China, in which ... asked for.

CONGRESS.

On Monday the 2d inst. a quorum of both Houses assembled. In the Senate, 27 members, (just a quorum,) appeared in their seats, including Mr Mangum, the President of the Senate. After receiving a message from the House, stating its readiness for business, Messrs. Woodbury and Johnson were appointed to inform the President of the United States of the readiness of Congress to receive any communication from him.

In the House, 183 members, out of 223, were in their seats, (including Messrs. Arrington, Barringer, Clingman, Deberry, Daniel, McKay, Reid, and Saunders, of this State.)

Messrs. Cave Johnson and J. R. Ingersoll were appointed a Committee to wait on the President, and inform him of the organization, &c.

Mr. Holmes moved the appointment of a Chaplain; and Mr. Pettit, (who last year had utterly objected to having a Chaplain at all,) moved that the Members should pay the Chaplain by a subscription among themselves, he offering to subscribe $5. He said that "the office of Chaplain was unknown to the Constitution, and ought to be equally unknown to the Laws," &c. &c. Mr. Pettit's motion received 20 votes, (all Locos,) with 151 against it.

Mr. Adams gave notice that he would to-morrow move to rescind the 25th Rule, (forbidding the reception of Abolition petitions.)

Mr. Duncan gave notice of bills to occupy Oregon, and to hold the Presidential Election in all the States on the same day.

Mr. Barringer gave notice of a bill to rebuild the Branch Mint at Charlotte.

In the SENATE, on Tuesday, six more Senators took their seats. The President's Message was received and read, and 3,000 copies with the documents, and 3,500 without them, ordered to be printed.

On Wednesday, Chester Ashley, Senator elect from Arkansas, in place of Mr. Fulton, deceased, was qualified and took his seat.

The Rev. Mr. Tuston, of the Presbyterian Church, was elected Chaplain.

On Thursday, nothing of importance, and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the HOUSE, on Tuesday, on motion of Mr. Saunders, the Standing Committees were directed to be appointed.

Mr. Adams's motion to rescind the 25th Rule, was carried, 108 to 80. [And thus he has succeeded at last, and, what is singular enough, without one word of that fire and fury with which certain Southern members were wont to denounce him and his proposition. What does this mean? Is is because the election is over? or because another election is looked for in 1848?]

The Message was received and read, and 10,000 copies, with the accompanying documents, ordered to be printed.

Notices of several bills were given, among others to reduce the rates of postage, and amend the Naturalization Laws, &c.

Mr. Davis of Ken. introduced a joint resolution for the payment to the States of $9,367,214 99, the fourth instalment of the money ordered to be distributed by the act of June 1836, and withheld by resolution of the extra session of 1837. The resolution, on motion of Mr. Weller, was laid on the table, 105 to 68. [Of the N. C. Delegation, Messrs. Arrington, Daniel, McKay, Reid and Saunders, voted for, and Messrs. Barringer, Clingman, and Deberry, against, laying on the table.]

On Wednesday, Mr. Duncan introduced a bill to establish a uniform time for holding the Presidential election; fixing on the 2d Tuesday of November. The bill, after some debate, was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Rev. Wm. M. Daley, of Indiana, of the Methodist Church, was elected Chaplain. There were seven candidates.

On Thursday, Mr. Barringer introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for an estimate of the cost of rebuilding the Branch Mint at Charlotte.

After some unimportant business, the House adjourned to Monday.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—A deal of trouble seems to be brewing in South Carolina. Besides her threats of Nullification, and her evident want of confidence in Polk and those who elected him at the North, a new occasion for vaporing has just come upon her. It seems, that under a law of the State, passed in 1835, free negroes who come from other States as seamen, cooks, &c. in merchant vessels, are liable to be imprisoned, and have frequently been imprisoned. The Legislature of Massachusetts has recently resolved that she would defend these her "citizens," as she considers them, and has accordingly sent the Hon. Samuel Hoar, (formerly a distinguished Member of Congress,) to Charleston, as her Agent, to ascertain the number and names of "such citizens of Massachusetts who may be so imprisoned without the allegation of any crime," and to institute one or more suits, at the expense of Massachusetts, to have the legality of such imprisonment tried and determined in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Hoar, on his arrival at Charleston, wrote a note to Gov. Hammond, informing him of his arrival, and of his object, which note Gov. H. immediately transmitted to the Legislature. Mr. De Treville thereupon submitted a series of resolutions, affirming the absolute necessity for the law and its most rigid ...

SUPERIOR COURTS.—The Newbernian makes an earnest appeal to the Legislature to change the time for holding the Fall Terms of the Superior Courts in the Eastern Circuits, as well as the time for holding the annual Elections. Besides the loss of eminent citizens mentioned by the Governor in his Message, the Newbernian instances the death of Judge Seawell, Jas. F. Taylor, Gavin Hogg, Joseph A. Hill, Owen Holmes, and others, from diseases contracted whilst attending the Fall Circuits. Many witnesses and suitors, too, are terrible sufferers from being dragged to the Court House at that season. There is, in truth, so much sickness at that period, that but little business can be done, and thus, there is a sad loss of life without benefit to any one.

The subject is certainly worthy of serious consideration.

Mr. Benton and Mr. Atchison have been re-elected Senators in Congress from Missouri, the former for six years, the latter for the remainder of Mr. Linn's term.

Messrs. Foster and Dickinson have been appointed, by the Governor of New York, Senators in Congress, and not Messrs. Marcy and Savage, as stated by the Journal of Commerce.

MICHIGAN—*Official.*

For Clay,	24,237
Polk,	27,703
Birney,	3,632

Polk over Clay 3,466. Clay and Birney over Polk 166.

MISSISSIPPI—*Official.*

For Clay,	17,920
Polk,	23,162

Majority for Polk, 5,242.

LOUISIANA—*Official.*

For Clay,	12,818
Polk,	13,477

Majority for Polk 659. Throw out the fraudulent return from Plaquemines and Mr. Clay's majority would be upwards of 300.

THE FORGED CERTIFICATE.—The last "Standard" had a most impudent article, in relation to the Certificate presented on the first day of the Session by Mr. Ennet, of Onslow, on which Certificate, he took his seat in the Senate. This Certificate is now admitted on all hands—even by the Senator himself—to be a spurious one. By whom manufactured, whatever may be our suspicions, we have no right to speak, particularly, as the matter is now undergoing investigation before a Committee of the Senate. The article to which we refer in the "Standard," admits the forgery, but charges that it was perpetrated by some Whig, to involve Mr. Ennet in an unpleasant dilemma! A probable story truly. A Whig forging a Certificate, to enable a Loco Foco to take his seat as Senator, whereby the ascendancy would be given to the Loco Foco party! Is the Editor of the "Standard" taking leave of his senses? Really, it would seem so.

As, however, the "Standard" is the organ of the Loco Foco party, and finds many to believe its assertions, however gross and preposterous, we call upon the Whig Senators to sift this matter to the bottom, as an act of self-defence, against the assaults of this rabid mouth-piece. Depend upon it, "there is something rotten in Denmark," and though the "flesh should quiver, where the pincers tear," let the probe be freely and fearlessly applied.—*Raleigh Register.*

From what we have heard of Mr. Ennet, from those who know him, we are inclined to suppose that he is in reality innocent of any intentional wrong in this matter. He says himself, that when he arrived at Raleigh he communicated to several gentlemen of both political parties, the fact that he had no certificate of election; and that on the Saturday before the meeting of the Legislature, after dark, a person whom he did not know called at his lodging and handed him a letter. The person said he was in a hurry and could not come in. On opening the letter he found it only contained his certificate signed John A. Averitt. He presented that certificate. Afterwards he received a letter from the Sheriff enclosing his certificate; and "by comparing the two, he has reason to believe that he has been imposed upon," but he asserts solemnly that he thought the first one was authentic. We understand that he is an honest man, not remarkable for intelligence, and that it is probable that he really was imposed on, hard as it is to believe that a man could be so credulous under all the circumstances. If so, it is evident that some Locofoco, intent upon having a majority in the Senate, and fearing that he would not be allowed to take his seat without a certificate, forged one for him.

But the Standard's suggestion that it was a Whig who forged it, and thus gave the Locos their temporary ascendancy in that body, is the best joke we have seen.—*Observer.*

DIED,

At Rockfish Factory, in this county, on the 4th inst. JOSEPH WALLACE McPHATTER, son of Alexander and Susanna McPhatter, in the 14th year of his age. By this unlooked for dispensation of Providence, the surviving parent has been deprived of a dutiful son, and the community of one of those who promised much usefulness in days to come.

"Yes, we all live to God!
Father, thy chastening rod
So help us, thine afflicted ones, to bear,
That, in the spirit land,
Meeting at thy right hand,
'Twill be our joy to find that—*he is there.*"
C. m

[illegible]

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 27.—Barque Benjamin Adams from Guadaloupe; ... Providence; ... Orleans ... Philadelphia. 28.— from Guadaloupe ... Brigs ... Brown from Porto ... Matanzas ... Brig Dispatch from ... from New York ... Brig Charleston ... Brig David Duffle from New York.

Advertisements unavoidably omitted shall be inserted in our next.

D. GILCHRIST,
SURGEON DENTIST,
... now at the Lafayette Hotel ... until the 20th inst. ... call soon as ...

REMOVAL.

[illegible]

Virginia Gentleman.

COOK & TROY have just received another consignment of Rambaut & Co's celebrated TOBACCO, put up in handsome style. Boxes of 12 to 15 lbs. of the well known brand of "Bees Wing," and kinds said to be *superior* in quality, denominated "Persian Aromatic" and "Virginia Gentleman."

Dealers may depend on a constant supply of the above article, as it is sold on Manufacturer's account.

Dec. 11, 1844. 36-3w

Caldwell Academy.

THE Spring Session of this School will commence the 1st Monday in January, 1845, under the superintendence of Mr. J. D. CLANCY, whose services have been secured for a term of three years.

Located in the midst of a healthy, plentiful and moral neighborhood, (Reaves' Chapel, Chatham county,) and qualified to impart a thorough English and Classical education, this Institution, it is believed, has claims upon the patrons of learning that will not be overlooked. No Student will be admitted for a less time than one quarter of 12 weeks. Board in the best families from 4½ to 6 dollars per month,—washing, fuel and lights included.

Tuition for Session of 24 weeks, payable one-half quarterly, as follows:

Elementary English branches,	$5 00
English Grammar and Geography,	8 00
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, both or either,	10 00
Ancient Languages,	12 50

By order,
GEO. W. GOLDSTON, *Sec'y.*

Dec. 6, 1844. 36-tJ

Twenty-six Valuable
NEGROES
To be Sold to the Highest Bidder.

PURSUANT to an Order made by the Supreme Court of North Carolina, in the case of John C. Atkins, Executor of Henry Delamothe, *vs.* F. J. Kron and wife, and others, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on the Public Square in the town of Lawrenceville, on Wednesday the 8th day of January next, (it being Wednesday of County Court,)

26 Valuable Negroes,

Of the Estate of the said Henry Delamothe, consisting of Men and Boys, and Women and Girls. A more likely and valuable parcel of Negroes is not to be found.

Terms of Sale—Six months credit; bonds with approved security, bearing interest from date.

☞ Persons having hired the above Negroes for the present year, are requested to deliver them to me on or before the day of Sale.

JAS. L. GAINES, *Commissioner.*

Dec. 2, 1844. 36ts

Valuable Residence
In the town of Greensborough,
FOR SALE.

FEELING anxious to move my residence to another part of North Carolina, I offer for sale my very valuable HOUSE AND LOT in Greensborough. The location is a delightful one, I may say without hesitation the most desirable one in this portion of the country. The lot is high and rolling, and the buildings all of the best style and the most convenient form. The Dwelling House is a large two story building, in the shape of an L, with two passages running through each way; the rooms are large, comfortable and convenient, with here and there indispensable closets—the whole house finished in the best manner by the best workmen in the country.—The out buildings are all large and convenient. There are two wells on the premises of good water—to one of which is attached a milch house and a bathing room. The garden is large and of the best gardening soil, divided into flower, vegetable and fruit garden, attached to which is a small parcel of ground well set in choice apple, pear, and peach trees. The Stable lot is of good size, with an excellent barn, carriage house and crib on it. All these buildings are new and in excellent condition. I will sell low and upon the best terms to the purchaser. Immediate application should be made, or you will miss the opportunity of purchasing where you will have so many advantages for educating your children in the best male and female schools in the whole country, besides a most delightful residence in a very, if not the most, pleasant part of the Old North State.

I offer also my VALUABLE MERCHANT

Mills and Plantation

On Polecat Creek, 10 miles South of town, immediately on the road leading to Asheborough, in Randolph county.

R. G. LINDSAY.

Greensborough, Nov. 1844. 36-2m

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having, at the December Term 1844, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of Mary M. Blake, deceased, hereby notify all those having claims against the Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery; and all those indebted to the Estate must make immediate payment.

JOHN OWEN,
A. W. STEEL,
Executors of Mary Blake.

December 3, 1844.

RACING.

THE RACES over the Clarendon Course will commence on the 18th December, 1844.

FIRST DAY.
Three mile heats, Jockey Club Purse, $[illegible]
Entrance, $20.

SECOND DAY.
Two mile heats, purse $150
Entrance, $[illegible]

THIRD DAY.
One mile heats, purse $[illegible]
Entrance, $10.

FOURTH DAY.
Proprietor's purse ... to make a ...

JAMES ...

[illegible]

... Harness Maker,
... public ... business in the town of ... on Main street, near the ... and is prepared to execute any orders ... with neatness and despatch.
Also, CARRIAGE PAINTING and TRIMMING, done on short notice and most reasonable terms.
He will keep on hand an assortment of SADDLES ... HARNESS ... and REPAIRING ... [illegible]

Stop the Runaways!

[illegible]

L. W. LAWHORN.

Carthage, Moore county, N. C., Dec. 4 36-4w

WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received in part, and expect by the next arrivals, the balance of their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

And *other articles*, usually kept in our line, all of which we feel disposed to sell at the *very lowest* market prices.

In our Stock may be found fine and common blue, black, brown, green and mixed Cloths; Beaver and Pilot Cloths; Giraffe Cloth; Buffalo ditto; plain and fancy Cassimeres; plain black, ribbed, Lavender and mixed Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds; Negro Kerseys and Blankets; white, red, and green Flannels; Plaid Linseys; Tailor's Trimmings of different qualities; a handsome assortment of Calicoes; Printed Cashmere D'Ecosse, a new article for ladies' dresses; rich figured Velvets for ditto; Crape Delains and Chusans; figured and plain Alpacas; Muslin-de-Lains; Balzorines; Ginghams; Bombazines; figured Silks; black and blue-black ditto; white, bl'k and colored Cambrics; Silicias; Bishop Lawns; Plaid and Jaconet Muslins; Swiss and Book ditto; plain and figured Bobinets for caps and veils; Worsted Vestings; plain and figured Velvet ditto; black Satin Vesting; Fancy Velvets; Checks; Linen and Cotton Diapers; 6-4 and 8-4 Damask ditto; 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings; Drillings and Tickings; Gentlemen's and Ladies' Merino Shirts; Ipswich Shirts and Drawers; black and blue-black Crapes; Silk and Worsted Serges; Italian Sewings and Twist; Coat and Vest Bindings and Cords; Hosiery of various kinds; Irish Linens and Lawns; 6-4 and 8-4 Table Diapers; 12-4 Linen Sheeting; Hoskin, Kid, Silk and Merino Gloves and Mitts; Taylor's, Clark's, and other Spools; Plaid, Silk and fancy Shawls; Corded Skirts and Nett Caps; Pongee and other Silk Handkerchiefs; hemstitched and other Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; green Berage; Fillet Veils; Bonnet, Cap and Taffeta Ribbons; black Silk Cravats, Stocks and Scarfs; Cotton Handkerchiefs; Buttons and Combs in great variety; brown and bleached Hollands; white and black Patent Thread; Shoe Thread; Razor Straps; Cambric and Furniture Dimity; Cotton Flannels; Turkey Yarn; Gum and other Suspenders; French Corsets; white and black Silk Hose and half Hose; Ladies' Cravats; worked Muslin Chemazetts and Collars; Lace Capes; Ladies' and Infants' Lace and Muslin Dress Caps; Plaid Cloak Linings; Foolscap and Letter Paper; Cotton Cards; Collins' Axes; Trunks and Bandboxes.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Hats; Fur and Seal Caps; Silk, Gingham and Cotton Umbrellas; Parasols and Sunshades; Ladies' and Misses' Florence, Straw, Velvet and Alpine Bonnets; about 3,000 pr. Shoes, well assorted; Kip and Calf Boots; with many other articles not enumerated. Purchasers will please call and examine.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

September 17, 1844. 24-3m

NEW
HARDWARE STORE.
On Person Street, opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

THE Subscriber announces to the public in general, and to his friends and old customers in particular, that he is now opening an entire NEW

STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of

Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlers' Materials,
Carriage Makers' Materials,
Carpenters' Tools,
Blacksmiths' Tools,
Paints, Oil, and Groceries.

And in as much as quick sales are desirable, all may calculate with perfect confidence on getting good bargains.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, April 8, 1844. 1tf

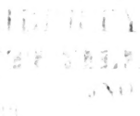
AGENCY
For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of selling TIMBER, LUMBER, TURPENTINE, TAR, &c., I would say to the public, that nothing shall be wanting on my part to the giving of entire satisfaction. I take this opportunity of acknowledging my obligations to those who have patronized me, and hope to share a portion of the business of the public generally.

STEWART PIPKIN.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 24, 1844. 97-1Y

Rates lower than ever!



[illegible]

NEAR LIBERTY POINT.

[illegible]

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

[illegible]

NEW GOODS.

Just received, a general assortment of Dry Goods, Gymps, Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Cutlery, Fancy Baskets, &c. &c.

☞ Please call and buy cheap for Cash.

ISAAC DODD.

Sept. 25, 1844. 25tf

☞ The Fall Session of Mr. and Mrs. Hardin's Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will commence on Tuesday next the 15th inst., in the building usually known as the "five-cornered house," a short distance North of the Court House.

Board and Tuition $65 per Session, payable in advance.

Tuition for Day Scholars as heretofore, *payable* quarterly in advance.

Oct. 8, 1844. 27tf

J. W. BAKER



HAS just received a large and general assortment of

CHAIRS,

(From fine hair seat Mahogany to common Windsor,) selected by himself at some of the best Factories of Philadelphia, New York and Boston, purchased at the lowest prices for Cash, and will be sold as cheap, probably cheaper, than any other in the market.

Also, an assortment of Mahogany Framed and Toilette LOOKING GLASSES, and a very large and general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE of his own manufacture, which he pledges himself to sell as low as it can be obtained in the market for Cash or good paper.

Sept. 23, 1844. 25-3m



Edwin Glover,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,
(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith.)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in the latter part of March last, a negro man named LARRY, about thirty years of age, about five feet seven or eight inches high, tolerably black, and will weigh about 140 pounds. He has a scar on the back of one of his hands. I purchased the said boy from Haynes Richardson, formerly of Bladen county. I suppose he is lurking about the neighborhood where he was raised. I will give the above reward for the confinement of the said Negro so that I can get him again. Any communication respecting him will be thankfully received, to be addressed to me at Dumas's Store, Richmond county, N. C.

H. B. BILLINGSLEY.

July 5, 1844. 14tf

SANDS'
SARSAPARILLA,

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood, or Habit of the System.

THIS medicine is constantly performing almost miraculous cures of diseases arising from impurities of the blood and general system. It has arrested and cured numerous cases of scrofulous affections, diseases of the skin, rheumatic gout, diseased liver, painful enlargement of the knee, elbow, and wrist joints, chronic rheumatism, sore throat, chronic constitutional disorders, and various other diseases arising from impure secretions. In this preparation are strongly concentrated all the valuable medicinal properties of Sarsaparilla, on which its activity depends, compounded with other remedial agents, selected from the vegetable kingdom, the whole strength of which is extracted on an entirely new principle, which has cost many years of labor and much expense. The great object desired is now triumphantly accomplished, in the production of a remedy possessing a controlling power over supposed incurable diseases, heretofore unknown in the history of medicine.

The testimony of those who have been cured by its use, with their residences, has been published, from time to time, and were it desirable, a mass of the most overwhelming testimony could be brought forward, proving most conclusively its inestimable value, as an active and curative medicine in the above diseases. The afflicted, or those who may have given up in despair, and all who are interested, are invited to make a trial of this valuable medicine, or to call on those who have come forward and borne public testimony of its priceless value to them, and satisfy themselves individually of its power in arresting and curing disease, and of what it has performed for others.

Further proof of the efficacy and virtue of this valuable medicine [illegible]

[illegible]

Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5.

[illegible]

May 16, 1844.

NEW
CHEAP GOODS.
WILLIAM McINTYRE

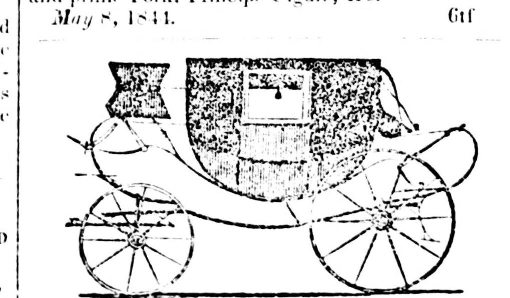
HAS received and now offers for sale at reduced rates, a new and choice assortment of

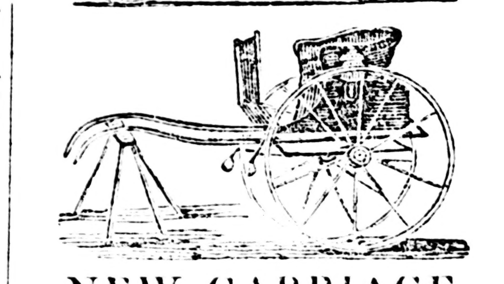
SEASONABLE GOODS,

Comprising Prints, Ginghams, Lawns, Balzorines, Muslins, Bombazines, Alpaca, Lastring, black Italian and light colored Silks, Gymps, Silk Fringe, Cotton and Thread Edgings and Laces, Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Vesting, fine white Flannel, Bleached Shirting, Irish Linen, Black Lasting, Pantaloons Stuff, Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Patent Thread, Bed Ticks, Padding, Buckram, Canvass, Buttons, Diapers, Burlaps, Bear Duck, Osnaburgs, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, in all their various styles.

Also, Ladies' Umbrellas, Sun Shades, Parasols, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Bonnets, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Hardware, Carpenters' Locks, Files, Chisels, Augers, Lathing and Chopping Hatchets, Coopers' Axes, Drawing Knives, Hand Saws, Reap Hooks, Scythe Blades, Straw Knives, Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Sheep Shears, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Rowland's Mill Saws, Wagon Screws, Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Bar Iron, Cast Steel, Corn Shellers, Ploughs and Plough Castings, Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Kettles and Spiders, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Spices, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Mess and prime Pork, Principe Cigars, &c.

May 8, 1844. 6tf





NEW CARRIAGE
REPOSITORY.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the Carriage Manufacturing Business, and intend to carry on in all its various branches, say COACHES, COACHEES, CHARIOTEES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, GIGS and SULKEYS, of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for 12 months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, May 1, 1844. 5tf

☞ Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

A Valuable Medicine.

THE BEST OF PILLS.
25 IN A BOX.

DR. BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant to nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name, all having the same origin, in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

July 15, 1844. 15-1Y

[illegible]

powers of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

They are particularly recommended to all those persons who are afflicted with any kind of chronic or lingering complaint, as there is no medicine before the public which has so natural and happy an effect upon the system in correcting the stomach and liver, and to the formation of healthy chyle, and thereby purifying the blood.

They are acknowledged by the hundreds and thousands who are using them to be not only the most mild and pleasant in their operation, but the most perfectly innocent, safe and efficient medicine ever offered to the public. Those who once make a trial of these Pills never afterwards [illegible]

[illegible]

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square,

IS now receiving from the latest importations, a general assortment of fashionable

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hardware, Crockery, Hats, Shoes and Bonnets,

Which he is disposed to sell on the most *reasonable* terms. His Stock consists in part of

Blue, black, invisible green, and mixed Cloths; Beaver and Pilot Cloths; Giraffe ditto; blue, black, and fancy Cassimeres; Kentucky Jeans; plain and ribbed Sattinets; Vestings; Kerseys; Linseys; Alpacas; black Poplin; Bombazines; Taylerna; Laretta; China striped Chusan; emb'd ditto; Cashmere-de-Ecosse; a beautiful assortment plain, blue, black, satin striped and fancy Muslin-de-Lains; plain and satin striped blue-black Silks; colored ditto, some very handsome; Prints; Curtain Calico; Gala Plaid; Green Barage; fig'd black Lace; white ditto; Paris Cord; Bonnet Tabs; inside and outside Artificial Flowers; black and fancy Elastic Mitts; Worsted ditto; Gentlemen's and Ladies' Gloves; black Italian Cravats; Gentlemen's fancy and col'd Scarfs; Plush Points; Bombazine and Satin Stocks; Linen Collars and Bosoms; Ribbons; Highland Shawls; shaded Nett ditto; large black Muslin-de-Lain ditto; large Brocha ditto; Cotton Diaper; Linen Table Cloths; Blankets; Gentlemen's Merino Shirts and Drawers; Ladies' ditto; bleached and unbleached Shirtings; Coat Trimmings of the best quality; Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs; Cyprus, Silk, Velvet, Bombazine, Straw, and Florence Bonnets; Albert and Shell Tunic ditto, some very fine; Paint, Hair and Clothes Brushes; Brooms and Hearth Brushes; Umbrellas, &c. &c.

A general assortment of GROCERIES.—Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee; Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars, Loaf ditto; Saltpetre; Alum, Powder, Shot and Lead; Indigo and Madder; Candles; Cheese; Superior Tea, &c.

HARDWARE.—Iron; American and English Blistered Steel; Cast Steel; Cutlery; Locks; Spoons; Drawing Knives; Shovels; Spades; Collins' Chopping and Broad Axes; Blacksmith's Tools, &c.

CROCKERY.—Common and fine Crockery; Queensware; elegant sets of China; cut, pressed and common Tumblers; Wine Glasses; Preserve Plates; Castors, &c.

HATS.—Wool and fashionable Fur Hats.

A good assortment of HOLLOW-WARE.

Cotton Bagging and Rope; Twine; pure, extra, No. 1 and No. 2 White Lead, in Oil; Red Lead; Verdigris; Linseed Oil; Tanners' ditto; besides many articles not enumerated. Purchasers will please call and examine.

November 18, 1844. 33tf

FOR SALE.

75 KEGS PURE WHITE LEAD,
25 ditto Extra Pure ditto.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

May 15, 1844. 6tf

GRAYSON BUTTER!
Better than the last.

RECEIVED on Saturday last,
15 firkins prime GRAYSON BUTTER.

—ALSO—

1000 lbs. white LARD. For sale by

JONES & DUNN,
Foot of Haymount.

Oct. 15, 1844. 28tf

MARBLE FACTORY,



BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

NOTICE.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, my Stock of FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

Embracing a general assortment of such Goods as are usually kept in a Dry Goods and Grocery Store. Those in want of such articles are invited to call and supply themselves upon as good terms as can be done elsewhere. Those who have heretofore patronized me in my line will accept my thanks for the same; those who have not, are invited to do so as soon as it suits their convenience.

P. TAYLOR.

Sept. 27, 1844. 26-3m

FIRE INSURANCE.
The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

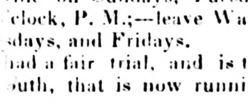
ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any [illegible]

[illegible] tions of the Property, accompanied [illegible] ns, and certified by persons known [illegible] will, when post paid, meet with [illegible]

[illegible] & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct. [illegible] *1843.* 74-1Y

TRI WEEKLY STAGE LINE
From Fayetteville to Warsaw.



THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

[illegible] had a fair trial, and is the best, [illegible] South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February [illegible] *1842.* 44-tf

FIRE INSURANCE.
GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.
Capital One Million of Dollars.

THE above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings, in any part of North Carolina, at as low [illegible] premium as any other good Company. They will also take risks on Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*

[illegible] *5, 1843.* 77-tf

GUN-SMITH
ESTABLISHMENT,
(Next door to C. J. Orrell and J. H. & J. Martine.)

THE Subscriber has taken this stand to open his Shop, where he intends carrying on the GUN-SMITH BUSINESS in all its branches. He will also furnish Rifle Guns suitable for the times, and will warrant them to be good. He will mend and repair Gun Locks and Pistols, and put Locks on doors of all kinds; mend Umbrellas, Walking Canes and Pocket Knives.

N. B. The country people can be accommodated by bringing their Guns to market with them; they can have them ready to carry back with them.

E. A. HARPER.

January 12, 1844. 89tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their FALL AND WINTER STOCK of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
SADDLERY, &c. &c.
Also, Fine Foreign Liquors & Wines.

All of which they will dispose of LOW, for Cash, on time to punctual customers, or in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce.

STUART & McGARY.

Sept. 17, 1844. 24-3m

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have received by the late arrivals, a more extensive STOCK OF GOODS than formerly, comprising such a variety as to suit the country trade.

5000 BUSHELS ALUM SALT,
2600 sacks Liverpool do.
25 hhds. St. Croix and P. R. Sugar,
250 bags Rio, Laguira, and St. Domingo Coffee,
20 bbls. and boxes Loaf & Crushed Sugar,
20 qr. casks Madeira and Malaga Wines,
150 kegs Nails,
10 tons assorted Swedes Iron,
3 do. do. Castings,
100 kegs White Lead,
100 bags Shot,
3000 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
5 boxes Pine Apple Cheese,
50 boxes Fayetteville Candles,
15 doz Windsor and Cane bottom Chairs,
100 sides Sole Leather,
25 cases Shoes,
25 do. Fur and Wool Hats,
15 do. Whittemore's Cotton Cards,
20 bbls. green Copperas,
5 casks London Porter,
20 boxes Candy,
150 reams Cap, Letter, & Wrapping Paper,

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Madder, Alum, Salts, Starch, Castor and Olive Oil, Spanish Brown, Collins' Axes, Weeding Hoes, Spades, German and blistered Steel, a general assortment of DRUGS AND DYE STUFFS.

ALSO, a general assortment of Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, & Ready made Clothing,

Viz: Frock and Dress Coats, Sacks and Overcoats.

600 yards Ingrain CARPETING, very cheap.

☞ The above Goods will be sold at a small advance for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Sept. 24, 1844. 25tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,
CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 25, 1844.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 24th of July last, a bright mulatto girl named MARTHA, or MARTHA ANN; about 19 years old, though she looks older.—She is fleshy, will weigh near 140 pounds; may be known by her left eye, which she keeps half shut most of the time, and it looks a little swollen, owing to a deformity of the upper lid; and in walking, turns her toes in, commonly called pigeon-toed. She has a large head of hair, long and very black, a little kinky, which she wears tucked up with a comb, and mostly keeps her head covered with a sun bonnet or handkerchief. Can easily pass for a white woman, as she is very white. She has a good supply of clothes and some money, and may have obtained a free pass, or forged one of some kind. Can be detected by her eye and walk very easy. I purchased her of Henry M. Goodwin, some 12 or 14 miles from Pittsborough, in Chatham county, N. C. I have no doubt but she is in the neighborhood of Mr. Goodwin, as her father is owned by a Mr. Perry, who lives, I understand, in that neighborhood. I will pay $20 for her confinement so that I get her, or $30, delivered to me in Wadesborough, or $50 for her, and evidence sufficient to convict any person of harboring her or assisting her in any way to make her escape.

B. B. HORTON.

Wadesborough, Oct. 18, 1844. 29tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

HALL & JOHNSON

ARE manufacturing at their Beaver Creek Mill—
Heavy 3-4 brown Cotton Shirtings,
" 30 in. do do ditto,
" 4-4 do do Sheetings,
" 32 inch Flax and Cotton, for men's wear,
" 39 inch do do, do do,
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15, Plough Lines, Seine and Wrapping Twine, Cotton Bats.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, July 17, 1844. 15tf

PRINT WAREHOUSE
IN NEW YORK,

To supply the City and Interior Trade, by the Piece or Package,

REMOVED
From 113 Pearl Street to
44 CEDAR STREET,
NEAR WILLIAM STREET.

LEE & BREWSTER give notice to the Dealers in Dry Goods, that they have removed their Warehouse for Printed Calicoes, Exclusively, from Pearl, to 44 Cedar street. By confining their attention to Prints only, L. & B. are enabled to exhibit an assortment far surpassing any ever before offered in America—and to sell at prices as low and Generally Lower than houses whose attention is divided among a large variety of articles.

The Stock consists of *several thousands of Patterns and Colorings,* embracing every variety of

American and Foreign Prints

In market—many styles of which are got up exclusively for their own sales, and cannot be had elsewhere, except in second hands.

Dealers in Prints will find it for their interest to examine this Stock before making their purchases—they will have the advantage of learning the lowest market prices—and comparing all the desirable styles in market side by side.

Catalogues of Prices, corrected with every variation of the Market, are placed in the hands of buyers.

Sept. 20, 1844. 25-1Yipd

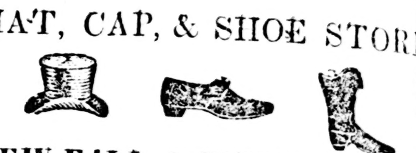
Beckwith's Pills.

A FRESH SUPPLY just received.

E. J. HALE.

Oct. 1, 1844.

HAT, CAP, & SHOE STORE.



NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has received his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

HATS AND CAPS,

Of all sorts and sizes, to suit the pressure of the times, from the splendid Mole-skin to the common Coney. Also, a superior article of South Sea Otter Caps, with a large assortment of Cloth, Velvet, Plush, Seal and Musk Caps. All which will be offered to the public low for Cash.

ALSO,

A good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

The public are invited to call and examine my Stock before supplying themselves elsewhere, for I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only. Thankful for past favors, I hope to merit a continuance of the same by promptness and strict attention to business. ☞ *Don't forget the place, the South West corner of the Market Square.*

N. B. The business hereafter will be continued by Jno. C. Thomson. All persons indebted to the firm of Jno. C. Thomson & Co. will please settle the same without delay; also, those having any claims will present the same.

JNO. C. THOMSON.

October 24, 1844. 30tf

D. McLAURIN,
IN ADDITION TO A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Cutlery, Shoes, Hats, &c,

Has on hand a choice selection of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

VIZ: Fine blue, black, invisible green, and steel mixed Cloths; fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys; Blankets; Alpacas; Muslin-de-Lains; Worsted Shawls; Bed Ticking; Shirting; and a variety of Prints, Vestings, Coat Trimmings, &c.

ALSO,

Fourth proof Jamaica RUM,
Ditto ditto Cogniac BRANDY,
Holland GIN,
Fine Madeira and Port WINE,
Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe, and Malaga ditto.

The above Goods will be sold low for Cash, Country Produce, or charged to those who have heretofore been punctual.

D. McL.

Oct. 28, 1844. 30tf

The Subscribers have now in Store,

3000 LBS. BACON, (Hams, Shoulders and Sides,)
500 lbs. Lard,
50 bbls. Flour,
10 ditto No. 2 Mackerel,
25 ditto Whiskey,
25 ditto Brandy,
10 doz. Bottled Porter,
20 boxes Spanish Cigars,
20 bundles Hay.

They have also on hand a large and superior

Stock of GROCERIES,

Among which are Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Alum and Liverpool Salt, Molasses, fine and common Chewing Tobacco, Smoking ditto and a variety of other articles. All of which they will sell low for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.

COOK & HODGES, Hay street.

May 21, 1844. 7tf

New Forwarding and Commission House.

HALL & HALL

WOULD inform the merchants of the interior that they have in connection with the general grocery business, added that of the Forwarding, and having large and commodious Ware-houses on the bank of the River, are prepared to receive and forward Goods upon such terms as will defy all competition, our charges and expenses being one-third less on the freight bills than any other house in the place.

All Goods shipped to G. W. Davis of Wilmington, for the interior, and not otherwise directed, will be found in our possession.

May 24, 1844. 8tf

DRUGS & MEDICINES.
TO PHYSICIANS.

THE following FRESH and GENUINE MEDICINES, &c. &c., viz:—

Quinine,	Castile Soap,
Opium,	London Mustard,
Camphor,	Mustard Seed,
Tart. Emetic,	Jamaica Ginger,
Cantharides,	Gum Assafœtida,
Bals. Copaiva,	Sugar of Lead,
Calomel,	Isinglass,
Pulv. Bark,	Blister Plaster,
Indigo,	Blue Vitriol,
Quicksilver,	Saleratus,
G. Myrrh,	Castor Oil,
Sarsaparilla,	Epsom Salts,
Elix. Vitriol,	Glauber Salts,
Ether,	Gum Arabic,
Tapioca,	Sulphate Potash,
Uva Ursi,	Liquorice Root,
Cayenne Pepper,	Quicksilver,
Camomile,	Alcohol,
James' Powder,	Seidlitz Powders,
Dover's Powder,	Sweet Oil,
Tamarinds,	Cubebs,
Carb. Ammon.,	White Wax,
Evans' Lancets,	Henry's Magnesia,
Spring Lancets,	Carb. Magnesia,
Sup. Carb. Soda,	Nux Vomica,
Tinc. Iron,	Starch,
Bals. Capsules,	Glue,
Gum Gamboge,	Mace,

Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Turmeric, Cloves, Ginger, &c.

For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE, *Druggist.*

Oct. 12, 1844. 28tf

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Madeira and fine old Port WINE,
Common Wines,
Fine Hyson Tea,
6 barrels Calcined Plaster.

J. HUSKE & SON.

September 1, 1843. 70tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 14 cents, cash.

October 1, 1843. 42tf